

tion their brother officers let the commanders off with a slight punishment. The severest punishment inflicted was suspension of rank. Even in China the public opinion compels a commander who loses his ship to commit suicide. Here when a ship is lost, away goes the captain. He is not a "childish" man. I want to see a fixed and certain punishment for hazing. Men hured to the custom of hazing. It is not a childish pranks of sailors of the United States and our boys will not serve under men reared in the unwholesome, pernicious and degrading atmosphere of tyranny. (Great applause.)

NOT CHILDISH PRANKS.
On Mr. Wheeler's inquiry if Mr. Hepburn favored "expulsion for childish pranks," the latter replied: "It is not a 'childish prank' if you or I have a son at the academy for an upper-class man to compel him to perform menial service for him. It is not a 'childish prank' for upper-class men to pick out an athlete to be a new boy. [Applause.] It is not a childish prank to indulge in brutality that is a felony."

Mr. Cannon briefly replied to Mr. Hepburn. He recalled the tidal wave which swept over Samoa, wrecking the Trenton and beaching the Yantic and showing tribute to the American sailors whose heroism had rarely been equaled. The Charleston, he said, had been wrecked on the coast and through the use of imperfect Spanish charts. Not one of the twenty-five cases referred to had been caused by negligence.

Mr. Hepburn, replying, gave a detailed list of naval casualties covering a long period. "To show how unjust, how brutal, that list and its inference are," he exclaimed. "Mr. Dayton, of West Virginia, I will place in the record the proceedings in each case, showing the circumstances."

"I challenge the gentleman to bring in all the court-martial proceedings," responded Mr. Hepburn. "I will do so."

Mr. Fitzgerald offered an amendment to the general deficiency bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the entertainment of President Kruger upon the occasion of his visit to this country. Mr. Cannon at once made a point of order against it. Mr. Fitzgerald, in the chair, sustained him.

Mr. Fitzgerald criticized the government for not preventing the shipment of horses, mules and supplies from our ports for the use of the British army in South Africa. He charged that the secretary of state was in league with the British and contended that the treaty of Washington made between Great Britain and the United States in 1871 was being violated. Mr. Fitzgerald's remarks drew from Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, a very clear statement of the position of the United States relative to the war in South Africa from an international standpoint.

MR. HITT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Hitt made it clear that both the United States and Great Britain had equally construed the treaty of 1871 and international as affecting sending of supplies and arms to belligerents according to the purpose to be served. The doctrine that neutrals had a right to trade with belligerents had been promulgated first by Thomas Jefferson and accepted the world round. Only a little time ago when American vessels were helping for the Boers, said Mr. Hitt, the English interdicted and stopped the supply. They were not arms; they were provisions. When the British then interfered with us our secretary of state, Mr. Root, with the Jeffersonian doctrine and the British were confused. They took refuge in the fact that their ships must obey the British municipal law which forbade British ships to have intercourse with the enemy, and they held as to neutral bottoms that the question was open, but they could not answer the position of the secretary of state. Mr. Hitt said that the British bought out all the American ships, paid for the cargo and the cargo was not to be pursued further. Now it turns out that Americans are selling horses to the British. They are not arms; they are provisions. They may be intercepted, but that is the doctrine of nations. The treaty of 1871 was a treaty which was made with a view to a special state of circumstances, and at the end of it two parties agreed to ask the decision of other nations, but that was not to the meaning of the words that they had adopted, so elastic are the words, and other nations have interpreted the treaty, it had dropped entirely out of international law, neither party to it agreeing with the other as to its language.

QUEER SORT OF JOKE

AMATEUR DETECTIVE CAUSES ARREST OF TWO WELL-KNOWN MEN.

Falsely Charges Them with Complicity in the Cuddey Kidnapping Case—Callahan's Examination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 21.—Patrick Hussey, of this city, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by John M. Baum, a local detective, on the charge of being concerned in the kidnapping of young Cuddey.

John P. Layne, also of St. Paul, was arrested last night on the same charge. Neither arrest, however, became public till this afternoon.

Baum is an amateur detective. He went to County Attorney Kane, and, according to that gentleman's statement, told such a tale of the kidnapping of young Cuddey, that Kane felt it necessary to issue warrants. Hussey is a well-known local character, and it is said, has not been out of this city for fifteen years. Mr. Layne is a well-known and highly-respected character in the city, and was a partner in the firm of Costlow & Layne. Both men have been released and the police officials consider the affair a huge joke.

Callahan Pleads Not Guilty.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 21.—The courtroom was crowded when James Callahan, the alleged kidnaper of Edward Cuddey, Jr., was arraigned for a hearing before Judge Vinson in the County Court to-day.

To all three complaints against him—larceny, robbery and false imprisonment, he pleaded not guilty. The hearing was continued to the next week advance to give Callahan time to secure counsel and prepare for trial. His bail was fixed at \$2,500 on each count, which he did not furnish.

The strongest identification of Callahan that has been made in the Cuddey case was that of Mrs. George F. Wittum, who this morning picked him out of a line of five men who were standing before the city jail. Two days ago her husband had identified Callahan under similar circumstances. Callahan's examination was a "sweetbox" examination, but it developed nothing.

ONE CENTRAL COMPANY.

It Will Control All the Amalgamated Interests—The Bond Issue.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Commercial Gazette has received from its New York correspondent the following: "In connection with the big steel deal it was learned to-night from unquestionable authority that one concern will own and controlling interest in all the Moore companies and the J. P. Morgan companies, which latter include the Federal Steel Company, National Tube Company and American Bridge Company. There will be a bond issue of \$50,000,000, which will substantially represent what is given for the Carnegie interests in steel and bonds." For the other companies all the preferred and common stock of the several companies will be taken at a valuation, but not necessarily at par or anything like it."

All Big Interests Satisfied.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—According to the Mail and Express, it may be stated on the highest authority that J. P. Morgan has succeeded in satisfying all the large interests concerned in the combination. The minor details not yet disposed of are to be settled at a conference at Palm Beach, Fla., next week.

Ready to File the Charter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—According to the Mail and Express, a copy of the charter of the new steel company, with its capital placed at \$50,000,000, was taken to the office of the county clerk in Jersey City this afternoon and at the same time a special messenger started for Trenton to file the charter itself with the secretary of state.

Weather Forecast.

Snow, Followed by Fair To-Day—Fair on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Ohio—Snow on Friday; Saturday generally fair, except snow on the northeast lake shore; fresh westerly winds.

For Indiana—Snow, followed by fair and colder, on Friday; Saturday fair; westerly winds.

For Illinois—Fair and colder on Friday; Saturday fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

Local Observations on Thursday.

Bar, Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Precip. (a. m.) 31.5 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

Departure 31.0 73 78 W. Pt. Cl. 0.0

ANOTHER MAN ACCUSED

FRANK MAYFIELD IMPLICATED IN RETTA BURKHART'S MURDER.

Suicide at Danville, Ill.—Disagreement in a Murder Case—Big Claim for Prosecuting Floater.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.—Frank Mayfield was arrested and is now in jail here on the charge of complicity in the murder of Retta Burkhardt in this city last summer. Lewis Baker was tried recently and convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. It is said that Baker has made a statement implicating Mayfield in the crime.

Young Merchant Shot Himself.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 21.—Legrand Lindley, aged twenty-eight, committed suicide in a room in the St. James Hotel at 3 o'clock this morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. A young woman of this city was with him at the time. Lindley was a member of the firm of Lindley, Wise & Co., doing business as The Great Western Tea Company. He was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He left a letter saying that a love affair was the cause of his act.

Disagreement in a Murder Case.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 21.—After being out forty-eight hours the jury disagreed in the case of James Briley, charged with the murder of Charles Singleton last December. Singleton was one of a party of four who while passing through the woods by lashing him to a wire fence and whipping him so severely that he nearly died of his wounds.

INDIANA OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Brown, Who Lived Seventy-Eight Years in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Mary Brown, who has been a resident of Columbus for seventy-eight years, died at her home this afternoon of the grip. Mrs. Brown, whose maiden name was Mary Hubbard, was born in Hillsboro, O., on Feb. 15, 1851, and came to Columbus with her parents in 1853. She was married to Henry M. Thompson on Feb. 20, 1860. Mr. Thompson died with a year. On June 15, 1881, she married Edward Brown, who died several years ago. Five children survive: Mrs. F. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Brown. Seven grandchildren, among whom is William Brown, a prominent lawyer in Columbus, and five great-grandchildren are also living.

Other Deaths in the State.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 21.—Dr. J. H. Renner, of Wabash, died to-day at his home. He had been ill for some weeks. He was sixty-nine years old and for nearly forty years had practiced in this county. He was a prominent citizen prior to commencing practice was graduated from three medical and surgical institutions. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Indiana Medical Association.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.—Roderick R. Spencer, aged about eighty, who helped to survey the site of the city of Chicago, in 1830, is dead at his home near Clarksville. Mr. Spencer was a surveyor for over fifty years. He was a member of the Indiana Surveyors' Association and the Indiana Historical Society. He was a native of Rush county and also served as county assessor.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.—Val Schreiber died suddenly this morning, the result of a stroke of paralysis of the brain. He was thirty-four years of age and was of the opera house and other orchestras in this city and is known to a majority of the theatrical men in Evansville. He was a native of Austria and came to this country at the age of twenty.

WILKINSON, Ind., Feb. 21.—Harriet, wife of C. F. Cook, died at her home at her residence in Shirley from stomach trouble. She was about sixty years old. Her husband and son, who was a well-known local character, were also present at the funeral which will take place at Maple Valley Church on Sunday.

PERU, Ind., Feb. 21.—Charles Shirk, a former well-known Peruvian, died at his home in Peru, N. M., and was buried there Thursday. He was a son of the late Judge Harvey Shirk, the head of one of the best known families of Peru.

IMPORTANT TAX RULING.

Seymour Judge Holds that Special Tax Board Sessions Are Illegal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Feb. 21.—Judge Buskirk made an interpretation of law to-day relative to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, in which he holds that the special sessions of the State Tax Board are without authority of law, and therefore business done at such sessions is void. This decision grew out of the case of the First National Bank of Seymour against Alex. Gregor, the county treasurer, to restrain him from collecting taxes on \$10,000 of their assessment of this bank. The case was argued before the State Tax Board and the original assessment was reversed, but in making the reversal the board refused to return the money to the county. The case was then brought to the court.

RECORD ORDER FOR GLASS.

One Million Boxes Placed at an Advance of 10 to 15 Per Cent.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—As a result of the conferences here this week between the dealers and glass manufacturers, the largest order for window glass on record, being for one million boxes, has been given the American and Indiana Glass Companies by the Manufacturers by the Dealers Association. The last order given the American and Indiana Glass Companies was for 750,000 boxes of window glass, the delivery of which was just completed before the start of the week advance. The prices on plate glass remain stationary throughout the year.

SETTLED BY COMPROMISE.

Grayson Will Case at Bedford—Methodist Church Gets \$27,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 21.—The will case of the heirs of Mrs. Alfred Grayson vs. the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city was settled late this afternoon by compromise. Grayson, who was very wealthy, died about eighteen months ago, leaving a fortune of \$100,000. His widow died six months later, and her heirs brought suit to break the will. The church acquiesced in the settlement. The costs in the case are several thousand dollars, as a second suit had been filed.

HAS FILED HIS CLAIM.

F. P. Mount Wants \$5,000 for Convicting Crawfordsville "Floater."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.—F. P. Mount, who conducted the prosecution of thirty-six of the floaters convicted at \$2,000. The Caraway law, under which the convictions were made, provides that for each conviction the person securing it has a valid claim of \$100 against the county.

Stringent Divorce Case Rules.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 21.—Judge Stinson, of the Superior Court, has issued

a set of rules governing divorce procedure, to become effective at the March term, against which lawyers who make a specialty of divorce cases have strenuously protesting. He rules that there must be a lawyer for the defense; if one does not appear he will order the prosecutor to conduct such defense; if the prosecutor, being appointed, does not appear, he will appoint an attorney from the bar, or, if he be unable to do so, a part of the costs, and all costs to be paid before the decree is granted; that no divorce cases will be heard within ten days of the date of filing, and that in a decree granted on default, both parties shall be prohibited from marrying within two years.

Beezrah Beated at Alexandria.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Feb. 21.—Eugene Beezrah, of Cincinnati, and Hugh McWinters, of Pittsburgh, fought twenty fast rounds at the Alexandria Opera House to-night. Herman Fleisher, of Cincinnati, was referee. McWinters got the decision at the end of the twentieth round, with both men on their feet and in good condition. Beezrah did most of the leading in the first few rounds. McWinters seemed to have the best of the fight after the tenth. He knocked Beezrah down in the fifteenth and to his knees in the sixteenth. There was a preliminary between Bill Blackburn, of Indianapolis, and John Dean, of Anderson. Blackburn got the decision in the fourth.

Swedish Lutheran Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFORTE, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Rev. J. Vibelous, of Joliet, Ill., delivered the principal address at the first session of the ministerial conference at the Swedish Lutheran Church this morning. His subject being, "How Can We Promote and Advance Brotherhood and Unity Among Ministers?" This afternoon the Rev. J. M. Rydman, of Kewanee, Ill., spoke on "The Conditions of a Truthful and Effective Sermon." The first meeting of the conference proper was held to-night.

Letter Carriers' Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 21.—All preparations have been completed for the annual meeting of the Indiana Letter Carriers' Association, which will meet for a two days' session in Muncie to-morrow. A large representation is expected. The sessions will be held in the Commercial Club rooms, morning and afternoon, and there will be a banquet and ball at night in honor of the visitors.

Petrified Story from Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 21.—The body of Mrs. Thompson Smith, which was removed from the cemetery near Fountain City, was found to be petrified. The features were very plain, and the teeth and hair remained the same as when the body was placed in the grave. It took four persons to lift the body. The only part missing was a small portion of one foot. The body was as white as chalk.

Indiana Notes.

The home of Hiram Griscom, near Baileys, Jay county, burned Wednesday night. Loss \$1500. Insurance \$1000.

Bedford police began raiding gambling rooms Wednesday night by taking in a raiding party.

No arrests have been made as yet of the thieves who broke into the postoffice at Amboy, blew open the safe and stole all the stamps and over \$200 in cash.

A meeting will be held at Portland on Saturday to complete the arrangements for the eastern Indiana high school oratorical contest. It will be held there on May 5.

Wilbur Wallace, the four-year-old son of Hershel Wallace, of Muncie, who was killed by a train on Tuesday night, died last night.

William Walz, a young farmer, while on his way home from Hagerstown Wednesday night was held up by a lone highwayman and relieved of all the money he possessed.

John Cook, Frank Burnett, William Owers, Bert Williamson, Joseph Hagyard, and several others, all charged with pilfering from lock boxes in the Muncie postoffice.

Noblesville Men gave a public reception yesterday afternoon and evening. They have just spent \$1000 in refurbishing their hall, and will celebrate its completion with a "house warming."

Judge Smith, at Portland, has ordered the sale of the realty in the estate of William H. H. Smith, late of this city, to the highest bidder. The estate is valued at \$50,000. Mr. H. H. Smith was appointed commissioner. He gave bond in the sum of \$50,000.

The W. H. H. Company, wholesale grocers, has moved to Portland, Ind., and is now doing business at 100 North Main street. The company was founded by W. H. H. Smith, who died in 1880. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 1900. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 1920. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 1940. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 1960. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 1980. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2000. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2020. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2040. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2060. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2080. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2100. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2120. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2140. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2160. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2180. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2200. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2220. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2240. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2260. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2280. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2300. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2320. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2340. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2360. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2380. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2400. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2420. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2440. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2460. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2480. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2500. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2520. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2540. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2560. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2580. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2600. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2620. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2640. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2660. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2680. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2700. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2720. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2740. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2760. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2780. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2800. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2820. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2840. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2860. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2880. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2900. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2920. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2940. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2960. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 2980. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3000. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3020. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3040. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3060. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3080. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3100. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3120. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3140. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3160. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3180. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3200. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3220. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3240. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3260. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3280. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3300. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3320. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3340. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3360. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3380. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3400. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3420. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3440. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3460. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3480. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3500. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3520. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3540. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3560. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3580. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3600. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3620. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3640. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3660. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3680. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3700. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3720. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3740. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3760. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3780. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3800. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3820. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3840. The company was then owned by his son, W. H. H. Smith, who died in 3860. The company was then owned by his son, W